The Bombay Guardian.

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VOL. III.] FRIDAY, 18TH MARCH, 1853. No. 64

FOR SALE AT J. HUBER AND CO'S OFFICE,
No. 3 Nesbit Lane

PIANOS BY JOHN LEWIS SANNE, of Humburg,
Table form, Mahogany casement, 6⅔ Octaves
Patent Lever Pepeater, with newest English improvements and Hetal Bars, including flannel-lined oil cloth cover, Tuning Hammemand Key, Reserve Strings, Wood and Tin Case packed,.. Rs. 500
FIRE ARMS by F. BAARER, of Munic,(Armourer to the King of Bavaria) well known and sought even in England.
Double Rifles, with Hair Trickers,..... Rs. 200
Do. GUNS..... Rs. 150
RIFLES PISTOLS, in case with implements, per pair..... Rs. 70
SADDLE do. without do..... Rs. 50
ROMANS SWORDS, with Bell and extra Daggel in the same Scabbard..... Rs. 30
Ditto, Damasked work and gilt..... Rs. 20
Bombay, 30th November, 1851.

NOTICE.—MR. GEORGE L PERRY has been authorized to sign all Bills issued from this Office, and it is requested that all monies for this Establishment may be made payable to that gentleman.
Bombay Guardian Office,
28th January, 1853.

Dental Surgery.

DR MILLER, Rampart Row, attendance daily from 10 A. M. till Noon.
January, 1852.

NOTICE TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.
MRS. DAVIES, of Grove Hill, Glebe, Camberwell, continues to receive as Pupils, a small number of young Gentlemen under 12 years of age, and she has still a few vacancies. Fuller particulars may be obtained on application to Capt. W. S. JACOB, Observatory Madras or to Dr. H. MILLER, Bombay.

HEALTH FOR INDIA!!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

AN ASTONISHING CURE OF DISORDERED LIVER WITH A VIOLENT COUGH AND GENERAL DERANGEMENT OF THE SYSTEM.
Copy of a Letter from Mr Treharne, Chemist, Carmarthen, dated September 10th, 1852.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

DEAR SIR—I am happy to inform you that your far-famed Pills have effected another cure. Mrs. Eliza Davies, of Pontyherem, near Carmarthen, was for many years a great sufferer from a disordered state of the Liver, with all its attendant evils, as weakness of the stomach, bad digestion, loss of appetite, head ache and general debility, in addition to which she had a violent Cough, and occasionally severe fits of Ague. This complication of diseases so weakened her constitution that no hopes were entertained of her recovery, no withstanding she had the best medical advice. At length a friend recommended her to try your Pills, which happily she did and by continuing their use for a short period, she has been perfectly restored to health.

(Signed) J. D. TREHARNE.

MIRACULOUS CURE OF DROPSY.
Extract of a Letter from Edward Rowley, Esq., of India walk; Tobago, dated April 8th, 1852

To Professor HOLLOWAY.

DEAR SIR—I deem it a duty I owe to you and the public at large to inform you of a most miraculous recovery from that dreadful disease, DROPSY, and which, under God, was affected by your invaluable Pills. I was tapped five times within eight months, and skilfully treated by two medical practitioners, but could not get cured, until I had recourse to your remedy, and notwithstanding all I had undergone this miraculous medicine cured me in the course of six weeks.

(Signed) EDWARD ROWLEY.

A WONDERFUL CURE OF A LIVER COMPLAINT, ACCOMPANIED WITH A PALPITATION OF THE HEART, AND SHORTNESS OF BREATH THAT HAD DEFIED THE SKILL OF THE MOST EMINENT URGEONS IN INDIA.

John Ward, of the 1st European Bengal Fusileers, in Cawnpore, and afterwards at Lahore, suffered dreadfully from a Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, difficulty of Breathing, and an overflow of blood to the Chest, frequently to such a degree that he vomited great quantities, He had at different times Hundreds of leeches on his left side and over the region of the heart, besides being cupped and bled by the surgeons of the regiment, who with other medical gentlemen of great eminence considered his case was hopeless, and past all human aid; whilst lingering in this condition, and after being invalided from the regiment, he was advised to try Holloway's Pills, which he obtained from Messrs. Greenway's at Cawnpore, and Messrs. C. & J. Frood, at Lahore. The e extraordinary medicines have been the means of restoring him to perfect health. John Ward is a native of Rath Milton, County of Donegal, and holds a first rate certificate of character from his commanding officer, Lieutenant Colonel Burrell, of the 1st European Bengal Fusiliers.

Dated eptember 24, 1852.

INFALLIBLE CURE OF A STOMACH COMPLAINT, WITH INDIGESTION AND VIOLENT HEAD-ACHES.
Extract of a Letter Mr. S. Gowen, Chemist of Clifton, near Bristol, dated July 14th, 1852.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

DEAR SIR—I am requested by a Lady named Thomas, just arrived from the West Indies, to acquaint you that for a period of eight years herself and family suffered from continual bad health, arising from disorders of the Liver and Stomach, Indigestion, loss of Appetite, violent Headaches, pains in the side, weakness and general debility, for which she consulted the most eminent men in the colony, but without any beneficial results at last, she had recourse to your invaluable Pills, which in a very short time effected so great a change for the better, that she continued them, and the whole family were restored to health and strength. Further she desires me to say, that she has witnessed their extraordinary virtues in those complaints incidental to children particularly in cases of measles and Scarlatina, having effected positive cures of these diseases with no other remedy.

(Signed) S. GOWEN.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints.

Ague	Inflammation
Asthma	Jaundice
Bilious Complaints	Liver Complaints
Blotches on the skin	Lumbago
Bowel Complaints	Piles
Colics	Rheumatism
Constipation of the Bowels	Retention of Urine
Consumption	Scrofula or King's Evil
Debility	Sore Throats
Dropsy	Stone and Gravel
Dysentery	Secondary symptoms
Erysipelas	Tic Douloureux
Female Irregularties	Tumours
Fevers of all kinds	Ulcers
Fits	Veneral Affections
Gout	Worms of all kinds
Head ache	Weakness, from whatever cause
Indigestion	&c., &c.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar London,) and by all respectable Druggists, and Dealers in Medicines throughout India and China, at the following prices—12 Annas, 2 Rupees, and 4 Rupees each Box.

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of Patients in every Disorder are affixed to each Box.

AGENTS FOR INDIA.—All Chemists in Calcutta Mr. F. Nesserwanjee, Bombay,—Messrs Oakes Dalgairns and Co., Madras, Ashton, Richardson and Co., Do.—Messrs. Stephen, son and Co., Do.—Thomas Payne and Sons, 7-8, Writers Buildings, Calcutta: Mr. Cook, Dacca; Mr. Fell, Cuttack, Mr. Chapman, Darjeeling; Mr. Wheeler, Hazarebaugh; Messrs. Thompson and Co., Monghyr; F. Smyth and Co, Dinapoore; Tuttle and Charles, Benares Mr. Tiernan, Chunar; Baboo Bhugbutty Churn Chuckerbutty, Mizapore; Bollard and Co., Allahabad; Brandon and Co., Lucknow; Greenway Brothers, Cawnpoor; Mr. Pyle, Futyghur; Mr. J. A. Gibbons, Meerut Noor Bux and Co., Delhi, and Lahore; MacDonald and Co., Umballah; Mr. Coutes, Ferozepoor; Nuby Bux and Co., Loodiamah and Juilundur Doab; Vivian and Co., Simlah; Mr. Greig, Mussoorie; Mr Johnstone, Nainee Tal; Pestonjee and Co., Mhow; Cursetjee and Co., Saugor, Jubbulpoor, Kamptee and Secunderabad" Hulse and Nephew, Agra.

THE BOMBAY MONEY MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 16, 1853.

EXCHANGES.

ON LONDON—at
6 months' sight, per Rs. 2s. 0⅜d. at ⅛ For doct. Bills.
6 months' sight, per Rs. 2s. 0½d. For credit bills
ON CALCUTTA—at
60 days' sight, .. Rs. 99½
30 days' sight, .. Rs. 99⅝
at sight, .. Rs. 99 15-16th
ON MADRAS—at
30 days' sight, ... 99½
at sight, ... Par.
ON CHINA—at
60 days' sight, .. 100 $— Rs. 221.

BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

Bank of Bombay—	Rs. 1,000	each	1,000	19¾ per ct. pm.
Oriental Bank Corporation.	„ 250	do	78	at per cent. prem.
Commercial Bank.	„ 1,000	do		15½ per cent. pm.
Agra Bank.....	„ 500	do		30 pr ct. pm.
Bank of Madras. ..	„ 1,000	do	1,000	20 pr ct. pm.
Apollo Press Com.	„ 12,500	do	12,000	22,000.
Colaba Press Com.	„			6,550.—sale.
Colaba Land Com.	„ 10,000	do		6,600.
Bombay S. N. Com.	„ 510	do	400	67 per ct. disct.
Gr. Ind. P.R. Com.	„ 50	do		15 Rs. pm. each sh.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent transfer loan	..	Rs. 109 per 100 Sicca.
5 per cent loan 1825-26	..	Rs. 111½ per 100 Sicca.
5 per cent loan 1829-30	..	Rs. 111¼ per 100 Sicca.
5 per cent loan 1841-42	..	Rs. 110⅜ per 100 Co.'s.
4 per cent loan 1832-33	..	Rs. 106½ per 100 Sicca.
4 per cent loan 1835-36	..	Rs. 99¼ per 100 Co.'s.
4 per cent loan 1842-43	..	Rs. 99⅞ per 100 Co.'s.

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns, each.....	Rs. 10 as. 2...	per £
Bank of England Notes.....	Rs. 10 as. 3...	per £
Spanish Dollars.....	Rs. 222 at 223.	per 100
German Crowns.....	Rs. 214.....	per 100
Sycee Silver.....	Rs. 104½ at 104¼	per 100 tls.
Gold Leaf (range of quality)....	Rs. 16	per tola.
Gold Ingots, according to touch for 97 touch.....	Rs. 15⅝.....	per tola.

FREIGHTS.

To London...	£4 10s.....	per ton.
To Liverpool	£4 1s.....	per ton.
To Calcutta..	Nominal.....	per Rass.
To China.....	Rs. 20 at 21.....	per candy.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.

DEPOTITS.

Interest is allowed on Deposits above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000 and until further notice at the following rates per annum, viz.
On deposits payable on demand..... 2 p ct. an.
On deposits withdrawable on 1 month's notice.. 3 per cent.
Do do 3 do 4 per cent.
N. B.—Notice may be given at the time of depositing or at any subsequent time. It is required always to be in writing.

DISCOUNT.

On Private Bills at or under 3 months.. 7 per cent.
N. B.—Rebate on Private Bills allowed at 3 per cent. per annum under the rate charged when discounted.

CASH CREDITS.

On Government Securities.. ..... 6 per cent.
On other Securities..... 9 do
N. B.—Interest is chargeable on two-thirds of the amount of each Cash Credit, whether availed of or not.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on England at	6 months' sight..	2s.	0⅛d.	per Rupee.
Do	3 do	do ..	2s.	0d. „
Do	2 do	do ..	2s.	0⅛d. „
Do	30 days' sight.....	2s.	0d.	„
Do	sight.....	1s.	11⅞d.	„

N. B. A Fee of one Rupee is charged on each set of Bills granted on Mail-days, after 12 o'clock.

COMMISSION.

On sale or purchase of Government or other Securities..... ½ per cent.
DIVIDENDS OF SHARES OF THIS BANK held by parties non-resident in India, will be remittable to them in Bills on London payable on demand at the Exchange of Two Shillings per Rupee, or (at the option of the Shareholders) in Bills payable at 6 months' sight at the rate at which the Bank may be purchasing such bills at the time.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED,

On Deposits payable on demand..... 2 per cent. per annum
On do payable in one sum at 1 month's notice..... 3 do do
On do payable in one sum at 3 months' notice..... 4 do do

INTEREST AND DISCOUNT CHARGED,

On Government Bills.....	Not exceeding 3 months.	3	per cent per annum
On Private Bills.....		7	do do
On Private Bills secured by Government paper.. ...		6	do do
On Private Bills secured by Goods &c.....		7	do do

Rebate on uncovered Bills allowed at Government Bill rate only.

RATES OF EXCHANGE.

On London, at	6 months' sight.....	2s..		per Rupee
do	at 3 do	do	1s. 11⅞d.	do.
do	at 2 do	do	1s. 11⅞d.	do.
do	at 1 do	do	1s. 11⅛d.	do.
do	at 1 day's	do	1s. 11⅜d.	do.
On Ireland at 1 do		do	Is. 11 d.	
On Scotland at 1 do		do		
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe.....				

N. B.—The Corporation does not draw at *six months' sight* or sums under £50 nor for sums under £20 except at *one day's sight*. No drafts are issued for less than £5, but small sums are remitted by advice.

For the convenience of parties not resident in Bombay the Corporation undertakes to remit to Europe *by its own Drafts*, at the Current Exchange, and without any charge for Commission, on receiving the Equivalent.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondees payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation, or Order*," and to state as distinctly as possible the *name and address* of the person to whom the remittance is to be made, and the *sight* at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.
Charged on the purchase or sale of Government and other Securities, negotiable in Bombay..... ½ per cent.
JOHN RIACH, *Sub-Agent.*

BANK OF BOMBAY.
DISCOUNTS, EXCHANGES, &c.
DISCOUNT.
On Government Bills..... 3 per cent.
On Private Bills at or within 3 months 6 do
INTEREST.
On Fixed Loans on Govt. Notes..... 4 per cent
On Cash Credits and Loans on Govt. Notes 5 do.
On Loans on deposits of Goods, &c..... 6 do.
The rates of advance on deposit of 5 per cent Government Notes is 95 per cent: on 4 per cent. Govt. Notes 85 per cent and on goods, *three fourths* the approved value.
Parties discounting Bills may take them up at any period prior to their maturity, and the Bank will refund the discount for the unexpired portion of the time such Bill may have to run, at the rate of 3 per cent per annum under the rate charged.

The "Bombay Guardian"

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
(*Payable in advance.*)

Per Annum.....Rs. 15 | Per Quarter.....Rs. 4
Per Half Year.... „ 8 | Per Month..... „ 1½

Single Copies, 8 annas.

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Repetitions.. .. .. „ 1½ | Repetitions, do..... „ 2

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Advertisements should be addressed to the Publisher.

☞ THE GUARDIAN *is printed* EVERY THURSDAY AFTERNOON, *the dawk Edition being despatched by that day's post. —The General and other orders which appear in the* Government Gazette *of Thursday morning are thus supplied to Subscribers one day sooner than they are by any of the other local Journals, the* Government Gazette *excepted.*

REVIEW.

WE have received "a Cenotaph to a woman of the Burman Mission, or Views in the Missionary path of Mrs Helen M. Mason" by her husband, the Rev. F. Mason of the American Baptist Mission. This is just one of those books, which will do good service to Missions, being an interesting account of the labours of a self-denying earnest and intelligent female Missionary, one whose whole life was given up to the conversion of the heathen and one, whose labour was not in vain in the Lord. Mrs. Mason was one of the faithful band who were engaged in the pioneer work of Missions amongst the Karens in Burmah. In entering upon the work, she says: "I have voluntarily chosen the service to which I have been assigned, and the thought that it is voluntary, from a conviction of duty, enables me to look to Christ to qualify me, and again," she says "the possibility of increasing the glory of God, and the happiness of heaven, by any means should make us willing to sacrifice present enjoyment, or any thing which would hinder the accomplishment of these objects. "Tis to the Spirit's agency that I am indebted for my success in my Sabbath school labour." In this truly scriptural spirit she commenced and carried on her work, and no marvel that it was attended with success.

In after life, she says, writing to a friend, "do not be discouraged on account of frequent illness, if you live two, three or four years, you will accomplish something, though it may not be all you desire. I have not been able to walk more than half a mile at a time since I left Maulmain, but I keep about and every day do a little." "I am glad to hear that you are not intimidated by obstacles that rise in the way, but go straightforward and secure as many as you can. You will always find that you must be blessed and honoured in every thing." "Tell them," that is the natives, said the dying woman, stretching out her poor withered arm with an energy, and at times so loud and sonorous that they startled me, says her biographer. "Tell them to lay hold on eternal life." "Tell them that I loved them to the end, and that had it been the will of God, I would willingly have stopped and taught them longer. Tell them to strive to get to heaven, 'that the kingdom of heaven suffereth violence, and the violence taketh it by storm' and in death," she said speaking of herself, "I have not the slightest anxiety about the future, I have no choice to live or die—Thy will be done."

"Sweet to lie passive in his hands
And feel no will but his."

In this spirit did this truly Missionary woman live and die. Her's was a life in earnest. Mrs. Mason was not, as might have been supposed from her many and arduous labours, a woman of robust health. Her constitution was extremely delicate, and she was often compelled to linger in the town, while others would go forth to teach the natives in the villages. During one of those seasons, her anxiety to go out was so great, that she called a few of her Burmans and taking her two children was soon out at sea in her frail bark, and on her way to a mission station. Alluding to her disappointment, and the sickness which followed; she says, "I was attacked by jungle fever before reaching the place and was compelled to return home, though to a home in many respects cheerless, my husband, the Wades and Miss Gardiner being all away amongst the Karens and no lady in Tavoy;" Of that home and her habits, the Memoir thus spoke:—

"Although Mrs. Mason purchased her "outfit" in the 'City of Palaces,' where the most expensive and fashionable (by the best) articles are always recommended as 'the cheapest in the end,' she did not furnish herself with damask couches, mahogany side-boards, cut glass, or even silver forks. 'I wish to live,' she would say, 'in such a manner, that were the poorest contributors to missions to walk into my house, they would not feel offended with anything they might see:—for we are the representatives to the heathen, of a Saviour who chose to be poor.'

"Her whole establishment was in keeping with the house she occupied; which was of bamboo, and cost the mission less than one hundred and fifty dollars, with an annual expense of about sixteen more. Her drawing-room and parlour served, also, for dining, sometimes for conferences, and often for recitations. Instead of stuccoed walls, glazed windows, rich hangings, and pier-glasses, a bamboo partition, about two cubits high, separated it on three sides from the verandah, beyond which were seen the sapphire windows of heaven, and the emerald carpet of earth. The room was fitted up with a teak-wood dining table, side-table, stand, book-case, a few common chairs, an old couch, and a vase of flowers. Though Mrs. Mason was a lover of the fine arts, yet instead of 'portfolios of rare prints,' there lay upon her table some religious periodicals, and in place of articles of vertu, were a few choice shells, gathered from the bordering shores.

"She never dreamed of keeping a carriage, but walked wherever she went, except when, wearied out in her jungle excursions, she was carried in a common chair, supported by bamboos, and from which I have seen her precipitated on the rugged sides of the mountain, at the imminent risk of her life.

"Concerning her table and servants, she wrote to a friend: We have a Madras man to cook, as no European woman attempts to cook in this hot climate, not even a soldier's wife though her husband's pay is a mere trifle. We have a convict from the jail to keep the yard in order, work in my little garden, and taken care of the goats and poultry; a Karen girl within doors, to sweep, make beds, and look after our little boy. Our washing is put out, according to the custom from one extremity of India to the other; and our bread is baked by a Chinaman in the bazar. In the dry season we are able to procure a good article, but when I tell you that we had more than two hundred inches of rain during the last south west monsoon, you will not wonder that we were troubled. All the vegetables we have, are quite inferior to those of New England, which makes bread an article of much importance; and we have sometimes been obliged to substitute rice cakes for months, together; but our only oven is the bake-kettle, and our cooking room three or four rods from the house.'

"Mrs. Mason's wardrobe was particularly neat, and in good taste, yet unexpensive. Gold ornaments, silk dresses, costly shawls, or embroidery, she found no occasion to use. Nor did she practise this rigid economy in order to lay up money, no; her motto was the same as that of the Serampore missionaries in their palmy days: 'Let us,' said they, 'give ourselves unreservedly to this glorious work. Let us never think that our time, our own gifts, strength, our families, or even the clothes we wear, are our own; let us sanctify them all to God, and his cause.' And, as proof that these were Mrs. Mason's principles of daily action, it may be remarked, that, a few months previous to her death, the accounts showed again of a fraction over three hundred dollars, in fifteen years; and though paying at that time, with her family, at the rate of ten rupees per month to the mission society, yet she proposed to give indirectly two hundred dollors of this, also, to the mission, until it was suggested that it might be needed to defray the expense of sending our two little daughters home to America.'

Of this delicate woman the Memoir says:—

"'I am really tired" observed Mrs. Mason, as she seated herself with torn garments and wet feet, on a bare rock at the summit of a foaming cascade, that cried and fretted like a prattling daughter of Niagara, 'and here,' she continued, 'is a pleasant place to rest.' The path for the last two miles had led through a deep sinuous gorge, that the stream had worn for itself among a thick cluster of hills, and we had now reached a spot where the valley widened out with a pretty knoll on one side; but all was as wild as the world in which Adam and Eve found themselves, when driven from Eden. Hills a thousand feet high, or more, rose almost in precipices on every side, and wound around the little area at the base, like the sides of an extinct volcano. It was a place, such as no child of civilization would choose to dwell in, and yet, precisely such is one as a Karen prefers above all others, in which to erect his tabernacle: and here had been just formed a Karen village.

"Scarcely had Mrs. Mason time to gaze around upon the shaggy hills above, or to take her little daughter from the man who had borne her swinging in a sack behind him, when down came from the hill-sides in every direction, men, women, and children, to meet their teacher, and teachers; but more especially the latter, as no white woman had ever before entered their solitary glen."

"Mrs. Mason was never happier than when imparting instruction to her dusky sisters, and encouraging them on in a course of a holy living, yet she was ever willing to do small things, and worked with the same cheerful spirit in the shade as in the light. It was often her pleasure to relieve me of proof-reading when printing my Karen grammar in Sgau Pwo, and English; and she frequently did the same for the 'Morning Star,' a newspaper commenced in Tavoy in 1842; and by her earnest co-operation in every plan for usefulness, she did much to promote the formation of the Tavoy Missionary Society in 1833. The practibility of such a society on the coast, had been doubted, until it was suggested by two praying brethren at the station; one of whom sold his horse, thinking it too great a luxury to keep, and paid fifteen rupees a month to the society. Having a large family to support, and his pay small, he was advised to make a less subscription, but no, 'it is my privilege,' said he, 'to pay fifteen rupees a month.' And what was the result? Did his family suffer? No! 'He that watereth, shall be watered also himself.' In a few months after he commenced casting into the Lord's treasury, he suddenly and unexpectedly received a promotion, doubling his former pay, and from that time, the leaves of prosperity have fallen thickly over his habitation, covering it with peace and plenty.

"Mrs. Mason was enough of a philologist to acquire the Burmese and Sgau Karen languages, so as to teach and Write in both; and though her varied employments prevented her bestowing much time upon the preparation of books, yet she has left for the Karen youth a 'geography,' the only work on the subject ever printed in the language, which is in general use at all the stations, and of which there has been recently printed a new edition. She also translated into Karen, 'the North American Arithmetic,' with pictorial illustrations; and in Burmese she prepared small histories of Samuel, David, and Elijah; all of which have been found useful helps in the Burman schools.

"During the early years of her residence on the coast, she frequently accompanied me to the highland districts, where the only road was the bed of a mountain torrent; for the Karens, in order to seclude themselves as much as possible from observation, often built their cabins where nature has wrapt herself in savage wildness—on the most craggy summits, and in the most secret dells—traceable only by the murmuring brooks that come leaping from their rocky boundaries. From Toungbyouk river to the Delta of the Tenasserim on the south, and from twenty miles north of the city, to the head-waters of Tavoy river, the country had never been explored; but before her death, Mrs. Mason had gone from house to house, among the highest settlements on the northern frontier; and had visited Burman, Taling, and Karen hamlets, from the sea-board to the farthest Karen villages west of Siam. And her name is indissolubly associated with the preparatory labours involved in the formation of the first churches at Toungbyouk, Palouk, Patsanoo Pyee-khya, Palaw head-waters, Palaw Pwo church, Katay, Kapa, Kabin, and in the interior valley of the Tenasserim at Tamla."

Concerning the success which attended her labours we will give one or two quotations:—

"Here (at a Karen mountain village) Mrs. Mason spent three or four weeks, devoting her time exclusively to religious conversation, praying and singing praises. We had large and attentive congregations to unite with us, and the quiet influences of the blessed Spirit in our midst, 'as the dew of Hermon, if not like, 'the river of God.' No wonders were performed at the meeting, but good was done, not the awakening of mere transient emotions, but the arousing of the deep current of the soul, which at the distance of several years still runs on, diffusing moral health and vigour. It has been a characteristic feature of these meetings, that much more has been done in deeping the work of grace on the hearts of Christians, than in conversions from the world; and this is what is universally more and more needed. The church to be an efficient instrument in the conversion of the world, must be herself more like what she asks others to be. She must bring forth more of the fruits of the Spirit, before it will be poured out abundantly in answer to her prayers; her arm must be nerved by more of the Spirit's strength, before she can wield effectively the sword of the Spirit.

"During the meeting Mrs. Mason wrote under different dates: 'The elderly women came again,

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and there was much evidence of the Spirit of Truth. Several wept, and felt much in prayer; they were evidently deeply affected, as were also two others who related their experience. The Lord is with us of a truth.'—Near three hundred at worship, and several gave in their names as resolved to become Christians'—'Had a season alone that will long be remembered.'—'Had the children with me, and about fifteen said they wished to become Christians.' —'The afternoon was devoted to prayer in private by all, and the Holy Spirit descended, and helped us,—was more assisted myself to-day than at any previous time since I came. Appearances have been more favourable among the people from that day to this. Sins have been confessed, and humiliation manifested.—'Early in the afternoon an elderly man and his wife came to set down their names as those resolved to become Christians. No one had called them, and the power of God was manifest.'

"Writing of this meeting to a friend, she says, 'There were not the distinct features of a revival that there were last year, but the Christians were much awakened, and we see an increase of piety which promises not to be of the usual evanescent character. Some of the women seemed to have more true piety than any with whom I have been acquainted. They said they had been enabled to live near to God the past year, and had gained the victory over their evil propensities beyond what they had ever done before.

"'Some sinners were hopefully converted—thirty-five were baptized; but the recent converts were deferred to another year.'

"Mrs. Mason repeatedly visited the chieftain at his jungle home, and had, at different times, several of his descendants under her instructions While in his hamlet on one occasion, she wrote. 'The old man formerly head of the Mergui Karens has appeared uncommonly well, and is now gone to bring his unconverted brother.' The last time I saw him was two years after Mrs. Mason's notice, when he had just returned from another visit to that same brother. His tall form, now doubled like a withered leaf, was on the back of a young man. His brother's dwelling was a long day's journey distant; and most of the journey had been performed, as he told me, as I saw him, on the back of his grandson! The lad was a fine, intelligent Christian youth, and my admiration of the willingness manifested, to perform such fatigning service to carry the gospel to a hardened old sinner, who had heard it more than a hundred times, was only equalled by the zeal of the old man who seemed to forget his aching bones in the delight he felt at having once more exhorted his brother, and seen in him some hopeful appearances. "I can't die,' he exclaimed at the close of his relation to me, while a gleam of his youthful fire glowed through his feeble frame,—'I can't die, till I see my brother converted!'"

Of one place in which she laboured, it is said, "in a few years every house became a house of prayer." We conclude our notice of this interesting book with the following quotation respecting the results of the American Baptist Mission in Burmah:—

"The baptismal records show additions to the church from the Burmans, the Talings, the Toungthus, the Pwos, the Sgaus, and the Selungs. Nor have the foreigners been wholly neglected. The missionaries have visited the baptismal waters with Hindoos and Muhammadans, Chinese, and Shans, and the writer once baptised a Kyen. Europeans and Eurasians, the private soldier and his commanding officer, have gone with the converted heathen to where 'much water' is, and put on Christ by baptism. The mountains of Hindustan, the plains of the Punjaub, and the barracks of many a military depot, are vocal with the prayers of those who first learned to pray on the Tenasserim cost. The American Baptist missionaries to Burmah have results of their labours here in at least four regiments that have gone home to the three kingdoms, in the universities of America, and in the ministry at the far west.' One of their converts, the colonel of a British regiment, lately paid the passage of a missionary from England to Madras, to watch mainly over those who, like himself, had been converted in the Tenasserim provinces.

"The languages of wild tribes have been reduced to writing; a good moral and scientific literature created; hundreds, not to say thousands of the people have learned to read and write, some have become better acquainted with mathematics than many common school teachers in Europe, and a few have become pastors, and preachers, who would hold a respectable standing among clergymen in Europe or America."

We join in the testimony of an American Reviewer in saying this book must have an extensive circulation. It is written in a good sprit and contains facts which deserve to be disseminated far and wide. Were it not doing injustice to the Author, we could willingly quote the whole book.—*Calcutta Christian Advocate Feb.* 26.

The Bombay Guardian

FRIDAY, MARCH 18, 1853.

On WEDNESDAY *evening the usual service and lecture at* TRINITY CHAPEL *at half past 6 o'clock.*

On THURSDAY *evening, at the* AMERICAN MISSION CHAPEL, *at 7 o'clock*

On the FIRST MONDAY *of every month, the* UNITED MONTHLY CONCERT OF PRAYER FOR MISSIONS *is held in the* FREE CHURCH *at 7 o'clock in the evening: the* CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY'S *Missionary Prayer Meeting at the* BOYS SCHOOL-ROOM *attached to* TRINITY CHAPEL, *at 7 o'clock p. m.: and the* FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND'S *Missionary Prayer Meeting Ambrolie, at 7 o'clock a. m.*

THE MAIL of the last fortnight brought no political news of much importance in addition to what had been previously received. The English parties were still hanging on their oars, and the Parliamentary struggle had not begun. Meanwhile, the peace Society had made a great display at Manchester; they seem to be tempting the French Emperor to pacify England as he has pacified France. But France is not wholly subdued; a royalist conspriacy has been detected, and numerous arrests have been made. A French Bishop is implicated, and a letter written with his own hand to King Henri V. has been found. Public credit also had been shaken, and the French funds were still falling. An Austrian and Russian Army of observation are hanging on the confines of European Turkey, watching the contest between the Turks and a small Sclavonian Province. The four parties in this contest are all anxious that no one of the other three should gain any advantage, and thus they have rather a difficult game to play. The interests of all being opposed there can be no union. The Turks want to beat the Montenegrins without any foreign interference, and the Montenegrins the Turks, without foreign aid; while the Austrians and Russians are both desirous of establishing their influence in the principality.

In the Courts of Law the Newman and Achilli case has terminated in the former having to pay a fine of a hundred pounds, probably not above one hundredth part of the expence the case has cost him. There can be little doubt, as we said before, that Achilli, when a Romish priest, was an immoral man, though not guilty of the enormities with which he was charged, by the suicidal bigotry of the Romish party, who will not see that even had they proved their charge, they were only covering their own church with disgrace, by shewing that she cherished the man for years who committed such crimes, and only brought them forward when his faith in her absurd pretensions had departed, and he began to proclaim his change of sentiment. Another important law case also had come on, in which the censurers of the measures of Sir James Brook, Raja of Sarawak, were amerced in damages. The Baroness Von Beck's case was also yet to be brought forward.

The ship Ericsson was expected soon in London from New York. In the case of her success another of those grand inventions which characterise modern times will have been consummated, and the use of heated air for steam become in a short time universal.

A large and influential meeting presided over by the Lord Mayor of London had been held in Exeter Hall, in reference to the advance of Popery. The case of the Madiai and the Maynooth grant were especially taken up; Lord Aberdeen in a letter to the Moderator of the Free Church Assembly has expressed himself strongly on the former of these subjects, but the bigotted Duke of Tuscany meets remonstrances only by greater severities, and has made reading the vernacular scriptures without a licence from a priest a capital offence.

In Sardinia, a man was sentenced to imprisonment for the same offence against the laws, but pardoned by the King. The law too as contrary to the constitution was about to be abolished.

THROWING DOWN THE GAUNTLET.—Mr. Luard having failed in making the government of a former day take up his cause, has chosen the present opportunity of excitement relative to the Sudder Judges to agitate before the public, and seek the redress of what he conceives his wrongs, and has therefore published the following manifesto:—

"SIR,—Having no personal animosity towards either Mr. Grant or Mr. LeGeyt, I should regret on my own account, as well as theirs, at a time when sympathy is in their favor, to appear as if I derived any satisfaction whatever from their misfortunes, which if I know myself is by no means the case—but there must be a limit to the falsehoods and abuse with which you assail me, and I would therefore advise you not to provoke me to recrimination.

"My sole object ever has been, and still is, to have the whole of the infamous robbery in Surat, which brought about my ruin, thoroughly investigated, and from this object shall not be diverted either by abuse or fear of consequences.

"In this enquiry I should be very sorry as a public individual to take precedence of the August Court of Sudder Foujdaree and Sudder Dewanee Adawlut, at Bombay, and you will if you please therefore proceed as regards the slanders which are said to have been reciprocally cast, in the order in which those slanders appeared.

"I am indebted either to the *Delhi Gazette* or the *Madras Spectator* for the following extract of a letter from the Hon'ble Court of Directors, dated January 6th 1846. No. 1.

"'We have refrained from commenting on the language applied by the Judges of the Sudder Adawlut to the proceedings of their colleague Mr. Hutt, and the imputations cast upon Mr. Luard while Judge of Surat, until the explanations which they were to be afforded an opportunity of furnishing shall be before us'

"I have frequently requested the opportunity alluded to, but without success, whenever it is granted, I promise so to blacken the faces of all those who took part against me in the case of Ardaseer of Surat, as to astonish the world at the extent to which Indian infamy has been carried.

"Those who live in Glass houses, should not pelt stones—if the Judges of the Sudder have not a proper sense of what is due to me under accusation, or the self-respect to see that if I deserved imputation, I deserved punishment, you are perfectly at liberty to attribute to me anything which has appeared in any newspaper derogatory to, or expressive of their characters.

"I am ready to blacken all their faces except Mr. Hutt's, whenever they like to submit the whole of my conduct to fair and public enquiry; and if I fail in this, I am the self-convicted villain you declare.

"I would tender a little advice to these Judges—and very good advice it is as they will find—if they go home, the Hon'ble Court of Directors will merely tell them to come out again, and petition through the Government they serve—if with a cause like mine I have been unable to obtain the slightest explanation, I doubt whether they will make much of theirs, they had far better come into the same boat with me, and see how they like it; for six years now I have been in a degraded position owing to the acts of themselves and others.

"You may do precisely as you please about publishing this. I shall be ready to blacken the faces of the Sudder Judges, whenever the opportunity spoken of by the Hon'ble Court is offered; Sumiores, Priores.

"Yours obediently, R. D. LUARD."

As the *Times* says, there is something wrong here, either in the accused or accusers, which loudy calls for investigation. Unhappily no investigation will ever satisfy men's minds about the doings in Surat. If a Parliamentary commission even were granted, and were to decide in favour of Mr. Luard, the other party would say the commissioners had yielded to clamour, and if Mr. Luard were cast he could as easily say that his defeat was owing to the destruction of documents, or tampering with witnesses, things as common among natives, as being coerced by popular clamour among Englishmen; and therefore, we fear,

that no satisfactory decision of these matters can take place before the day in which all the hidden things of darkness will be brought to light. It requires an amount of moral courage, unknown among Indians of all castes and creeds, to stand up boldly in defence of poor and suffering innocence against rich oppressors, and few even among Englishmen and Christians can do so in Bombay, till they work themselves up to an amount of fury, which destroys their influence, and gives their opponents an opportunity of catching at indiscretions, and diverting away the public mind from the original cause. We rather suspect that something like this has been the case with Colonel Outram, Mr. Luard, and other advocates of oppressed innocence, that we co ld name in this Presidency. They who would usuccessfully vindicate the cause of the oppressed, should study Hamlet's advice to the players, and on the stage of real life, in the "height and whirlwind of their passion" mingle "a moderation which may give it calmness." Temperate and persevering advocacy will do much, while without it nothing can be done well. It is not Celtic impetuosity, but Saxon perseverance that will win the day.

We are glad to observe that our hopes are being realized as to the vigour of Government in carrying out the principle of reform, on which they have lately begun to act.

The following paragraph from the *Times* of Tuesday last will explain what we mean :—

"We find we have done Government injustice in supposing that they would suffer questions of indebtedness to sleep. Circulars have been issued to various gentlemen in the Presidency, whose official position is understood to have obtained them loans on much more easy terms than they could, but for this, have procured them, as to the state of their embarrassments. If they wish to be considered consistent, Government must not stop with enquiry, but proceed to act vigorously and at once by removing from office, all those who have been enabled to borrow on better terms than their neighbours, and whose embarrassments interfere in the Native mind with the discharge of their duties. We are aware of the names of the parties and particulars of the matters referred to, though we do not consider it proper to lay either before the world."

Intimately connected with the same subject are the following observations from the same contemporary. We are glad to observe him returning to his old paths, from which sympathy with individuals suffering from the new energy of Government, had not unnaturally led him somewhat for a moment aside, at least in our humble opinion.

"We have been asked "how it should happen that English Gentlemen should be more given to indulge in dissipation and folly and get into debt in India than elsewhere, and how English soldiers should be the most dissolute, thoughtless and unmanagable of mankind when released from the trammels of discipline ?" Assuming that the facts in both these cases are granted, we must proceed to enquire into them by the ordinary methods of investigation—and finding that the effects are different must look for some peculiarity in the causes which bring these about, and we imagine that the principal of them in both cases will be found to be want of employment, and want of stimulants to exertion. The ground we are about to examine, we have traversed twenty times before, but so long as benefit can be looked for, our readers must not grudge being led over it again. When young men arrive in India fresh from school and freed from all restraint, they find nothing but idleness on every side of them—no one of their own age is industrious, and why should they think of being so more than their neighbours. They are assured on all sides that exertion will neither secure them honor, applause, nor advancement while they will interfere with the gaieties and dissipation around them, while these again speedily deprive their votaries of the power of exertion. Even in fashionable life at home where men are wealthy enough to be as idle as they please if they desire it, there are a hundred out of door occupations and amusements which keep ennui and the prostration of faculties which follows it at bay, and the majority who have any intellect at all betake themselves to study or to travel, look out for some active pursuit or look forward to public life as sources of excitement and occupation. In India all these things are awanting, by the climate or by circumstances some of them are forbidden—the purely professional duties in the junior grades of the service are no where sufficient to occupy a man's time or energies, and being as already stated without the ordinary incentives to exertion the majority fall into those grievous habits to which the country allures, and which all good men so deplore. There is a noble minority who, despite of all these things, never bowed the knee before the shrine of indolence, and who can boast of a career as honorable and as useful as could have been pursued. To transfer the majority to the side of the minority we must fall back on the system which makes the majority of English Gentleman elsewhere what the minority alone are here. When young "men of honor" in the army lie, gamble, steal, and swindle, they should be dealt with as clerks and accountants in decent houses would be elsewhere,—turned about their business. To make a Buggywalla drive all over the island and then get kicked for his pains, would be reckoned as dull as it sometimes is at present a clever trick were it followed by the loss of a Commission. Were vice and folly discountenanced, and character, merit, and accomplishments as highly prized and as readily promoted in India as elsewhere, they would be found in equal if not in greater abundance. So much for the officers ; the case of the soldiers is still more remediable clamant and clear. Give them work, leave them as much independence of action as is compatible with discipline, have the Library well filled, accessible, and attractive, and exclude spirituous liquors from the canteen, and the occupants of a Cantonment may speedily be made as virtuous, industrious, and orderly as the English village community, from which they were originally taken. Reforms such as these are in ordinary life beyond the reach of individuals—they are the results of circumstances and of time. The heads of the army are omnipotent, they have but to lay down a system and confine their favors to those officers who assist them heart and soul in carrying it out, and the thing is done at once ; or at all events, the sure foundation of its accomplishment effectually laid."

Nelson on Infidelity.—In the Depository of the Bombay Tract and Book Society,* will be found not only the publications of the London Religious Tract Society, but some also of the American Tract Society. Among these is a work entitled "The Cause and Cure of Infidelity," by David Nelson, an American, originally a physician, but, after his recovery from infidelity, a minister of the gospel. No work on the evidences of Christianity has had any thing like so extensive a circulation in the United States, as this book ; and the number of recorded instances of conversion effected by it, almost exceeds belief. Like "the Philosophy of the Plan Salvation," it is the product of a Western mind ; and we earnestly hope that the rising literature of the Far West, will be in accordance with the presages afforded by these two books. Those who can dispense with a polished style, and can value a book addressed to the people by a man of the people, in a fervent and earnest style, honest, plain and forcible, crowded with statements and illustrations, that show the author to have led a life of activity and of vicissitude, and to have possessed an observing and comparing mind, will read this volume with no little interest. To quote the words of another, "there is an earnestness, a personality, a warm life's blood of reality running through the whole, that gives to the written argument much of the interest and power of an oral address."

We invite not skeptics only, but Christians, to read this book. In the present state of the world we regard it as a most important, we had almost said, indispensable, accomplishment of every one professing to be guided by God's word, that he should know how to meet the manifold difficulties in connection with that word, that have currency in these days. If God in his providence is furnishing this armor, it seems to us inexcusable for a Christian to neglect to avail himself of it. Let no man think that he honors the Spirit of God, by scorning the evidences of Christianity ; in the case of thousands now in the church, on earth or in heaven, it has pleased the Spirit of God to employ these evidences in producing conviction of the divine origin of the scriptures, and thus preparing the way for the reception of the Saviour.

We give some extract from this book, and commend them to the notice of the reader.—

MAN A FALLEN BEING.

The Bible is not true, if man is not prone to evil. The holy page has two modes of expression in holding up the fact of man's depravity. The first is his hatred towards God ; the second is his love for falsehood. Let us look at each of these assertions.

I. *The carnal mind is enmity against God.*

This seems to the unconverted man as though it must be false. He is not conscious of any enmity against God. He thinks, usually, that he loves his Creator. Of course, if we talk of his *hatred*, we cannot gain his assent. The reason it seems to him that he *loves*, where he really hates, is simply this,—he does not hate that which *he* calls God. He well approves the character which he himself has given to the Creator ; but this character always differs in one or more traits from that which is drawn of God in the Bible. It always resembles, more or less, the character of the individual who has drawn it. A part of the character accords with the sacred page ; but a portion of it, more or less, belongs to the man who draws it ; of course he does not hate it. This has been true in every age ; and is now a fact, wherever men are living.

Examples.—Could you have asked the ancient Scandinavian, as he stood before you, with a purse in one hand, and a spear in the other,—'Do you love God ?" he would have answered you in the affirmative. Then had you enquired,—"Who is God ?" he would have replied, *Thor*—the God of battles and of plunder. The warrior loved such a Deity,—a part of the character belonged to the barbarian. Omnipotence and other traits were correct, and were received from true tradition ; but holiness and purity the man did not love, and therefore did not receive into his creed as belonging to heaven. Could you have asked the Greek, at Athens, two thousand years ago, if he loved God, he would have replied, *yes*. "Who is God ?" Answer—Bacchus, Venus, or Mars. A Deity of wine, or revelry, or sensuality, or war, he did not hate ; but if you had placed before him the full character of

* Some of our readers may perhaps not be aware that since the commencement of the year the Depository has been removed to an apartment in the buildings of Messrs Haber, and Co., No. 3 Nesbit Lane, where they will find them arranged in a manner to facilitate inspection.

the God of the Bible, as the Apostles did, he would have turned away in anger. Go, now, and converse with the enfeebled Asiatic concerning his enmity to God, and he will look astonished at your assertion. He is willing to give up his life in the service of his God. But ask after this Deity, and he will name one of lust, cruelty, and pollution; one resembling, to a great extent, the man who stands before you. If you claim his notice to the God who loves justice and humility, purity and peace, he cannot bear to hear you. Just so it is in the land of Bibles and of light, so it is in England or America. Go to that Universalist, and ask him if he hates God. He is indignant at the question. He thinks he loves his kind Creator ardently; he thinks he never did hate God. And it is true that he does love a God whose character resembles that of the man before you, in some prominent traits. But place before him the God of the Bible—one who will say, *Depart*, to the wicked; one who will not take pollution, and the rejecters of mercy into heaven; one who will see the smoke of their torment ascend up for ever and ever: and the Universalist will tell you earnestly, he hates such a God as that. Just so it is with the Deist. He gives to God a character which he thinks *rational*; he loves that character; it resembles, in some main points, the man who frames it. He cannot think that the *carnal mind is enmity against God*; for he esteems God a Being who has done, and will do, very much in accordance with a plan which he himself esteems rational and proper. It is true, we cannot exhibit the case of Deists, as to what they love or hate, as plainly as the case of others, because there is such an unending variety in their creed. Go to one hundred Deists, and you will rarely find two of them believing alike. They all agree in rejecting the Bible; but on many very important considerations, —whether God will or will not punish the wicked,— whether the soul goes out, or certainly lives on after death,—whether the world is to meet ruin, or continue for ever,—if the wicked are to be chastised, what sins are most dangerous, &c. &c &c,—they have no sameness in their plans. Many Deists on questions of breathless interest, will refuse to give you any answer, they will tell you they do not know; they have no belief on the point, however interesting. At other times you will find them maintaining that man's *reason* was given him as a lamp to enlighten, and as a guide to direct him in these matters But ask them what kind of conduct here will most add to, or diminish from, happiness hereafter; or what kind of life we may certainly look for in the next existence, and no two of them will give you the same instructions as to these inquiries. The *reason* of a thousand of them seems to have led in different directions. That Christian denominations should differ, appears to them exceedingly absurd and reproachful; but that Reason, which they say God has given as our only teacher, should give either no opinion, or a very different opinion amongst *their own* number, does not call for a bitter remark. If the Bible is disclaimed, thus far they all agree; farther than this they do not ask after agreement, or regret it, should there be a thousand different creeds. A God according to the Bible, they do not love: one conformed to their own *vague* ideas, they do not hate.

2. *Man's Love of Falsehood.*

"*Men have loved darkness rather than light.*"—

In this assertion, *light* stands for truth; and the word *darkness* means falsehood. It does not seem to any one that he prefers falsehood to truth. The most prejudiced man thinks himself impartial. It is so on any subject The most vehement politician thinks himself unbiassed in his judgement; the most deadly enemy, in speaking of the one he hates, will tell you that his views are not the offspring of passion; yet he certainly would believe evil of his neighbour more readily than good, even when this good is true. We might then very certainly expect, that the man who wishes to live forever: to whom *annihilation* has no pleasing look, and who even wishes strongly to believe the Bible, would be far from feeling, or believing, that on this subject he would cherish darkness rather than light. Nevertheless it is true. Although not in a situation as deplorable as the man who gnashes his teeth on religion,—still it is true that one small cunningly devised falsehood will influence him farther than one hundred plain and forcible arguments in favour of Revelation. A man may stand on the side of a precipitous mountain, and long for the top; yet the impetus of an ounce will push him further down, than many times that force will cast him up. One who desires the valley below, can go there without a struggle. The man who has sinned, may desire the summit of truth; but he stands on the declivity of a sinful nature. Every transgression, or sensual indulgence, has added to the darkness of his soul, without his knowing it. Some examples of this must be given to make the fact easily understood.

A TRIFLING FALSEHOOD INFLUENCES HUMAN BELIEF AGAINST THE BIBLE MORE THAN GIGANTIC TRUTH IN FAVOUR OF IT.

Example 1.—An English traveller (Brydone) wrote and published a description of Mount Etna. He described her craters and her extended slope, covered occasionally for twenty miles or more, along the side of the mountain, with wines, villages, and luxuriance. These are sometimes destroyed by the river of melted lava, which issues from the mountain above, many feet deep and a mile (perhaps more, sometimes less) in width, bearing all before it, until it reaches the sea and drives back its boiling waves. After this burning stream has cooled, there is seen, instead of blooming gardens, a naked, dreary, metallic rock. Sometimes many eruptions occur in the course of a year, breaking out at different parts of the mountain, and sometimes none for half a century. The traveller found a stream of lava congealed on the side of the mountain, which attracted his notice more than others. He thought it must have been thrown out by an eruption, which was mentioned by (perhaps) Polybius, as occurring nearly seventeen hundred years since. There was no soil on it. It was as naked as when first arrested there. The particles of dust floating through the air had not fallen there, so as to furnish hold for vegetation, and these vegetables had not grown and decayed again and again, thus adding to the depth of the soil. Such a work had not even commenced. He tells us that on some part of that mountain, near the foot, if you will sink a pit, you must pass through seven different strata of lava. with two feet of soil, between them. Upon the supposition that two thousand years are requisite for the increase of earth just named, he asks how seven different layers could be formed in less than fourteen thousand years. The chronology of Moses makes the world not half as old. The Englishman was jocular at this discovery; and his admirers were delighted at what seemed to them a confutation of the book of heaven. How many thousands through Europe renounced their belief of Revelation with this discovery for their prop, the author of this treatise is unable even to conjecture. It seems that many parts of Europe almost rang at the news of the analogical theory. True, the traveller only *conjectured* that he had found the lava mentioned by the ancient writer; but no matter, supposition only was strong enough to rivet their unbelief. The author has conversed with those in America, and on her western plains, who would declare they believed not a word of the Bible, because there was no soil on a stratum of lava, which, in all probability, had been there long. Another learned Englishman, an admirer of the books of Moses, wrote to those who seemed to joy so greatly in their new system. He told them that, inasmuch as they seemed fond of arguing from analogies, he would give them an additional one. He reminded them that the cities of Herculaneum and Pompeii were buried by the eruption, in which the elder Pliny lost his life, near seventeen hundred years since. Those cities have lately been discovered; and in digging down to search their streets, six different strata of lava are passed through, with two feet of earth between them. And the famous Watson tells them, that if six different soils near Vesuvius could be formed in seventeen hundred years, perhaps seven might be made elsewhere in five thousand years. Might we not suppose, that those who had renounced their belief of Christianity, after reading some *conjectures* concerning Etna, would have resumed their faith as soon as these Vesuvian *facts* were placed before them? No, it was not so. It was easy to descend, but they never re-ascended. *Men love darkness rather than light.* Thousands who snatched at the objection with joyful avidity, never read the confutation. They never inquired for an answer. Those who read, were afterwards silent, but remained unaltered. A lawyer who stood so high with his fellow-citizens, for worth and intelligence, that he filled many offices of trust, had his credence of the sacred page shaken by reading the imaginary system, built on the surface of Etna's lava streams. He took the book to a friend, to show him what reason we have for casting off our reverence for the Bible. This friend turned over a few pages of the book, where this same traveller, after telling how may eruptions sometimes happen in the course of a month, goes on to narrate the following history:

"Our landlord at Nicolasi," he says, "gave us an account of the singular fate of the beautiful country near Hybla, at no great distance from hence. It was so celebrated for its fertility, and particularly for its honey, that it was called *Mel Passi*, (the Honey Land,) till it was overwhelmed by the lava of Etna; and having then become totally barren, by a kind of pun its name was changed to *Mal Passi*, (the Mean Land.) In a second eruption, by a shower of ashes from the mountain, it soon re-assumed its ancient beauty and fertility, and for many years was called *Bel Passi*, (the Beautiful Land.) Last of all, the unfortunate era of 1669, it was again laid under an ocean of fire, and reduced to the most wretched sterility, since which time it is known again by its second appellation of *Mal Passi*."

The lawyer was asked if his difficulties were in any way obviated by this rapidity of change from soil to nakedness, and from nudity to soil again, narrated by the same original discoverer of the whole theory. He answered in the negative, and continued obstinately to cast away the book of God! Thousands of cases happen continually, where the individual is as readily and as speedily turned into the path of infidelity, and when once there, continues to trace it with invincible pertinacity. *Men* (without knowing it) *love darkness rather than light.*

Example II.—When some travellers in Asia wrote back that the Chinese record made the world many thousand years older than the Mosaic history does, how it rejoiced a host of listeners! Oh, how they clapped their hands! We thought, said they, that the Bible was a fabrication, unworthy of belief. If any wrote, or said to those who were thus becoming scoffers at Revelation,—"Do not be too hasty in your conclusions: how can you tell but that national vanity may have had some share in exciting those who speak of their *Celestial Empire*, to claim a spurious antiquity?" they turned away, or closed their ears with satisfied confidence. They seemed to wish for no farther information. After a time, some additional items were published from Chinese history, such as the following: They tell the name of their first king. which would sound in the ear of some as a corruption of the word Noah. The time they assign for his reign corresponds with the age of Noah. They speak of this king as being without father: of his mother being encircled with the rainbow; of his preserving seven clean animals to sacrifice to the Great Spirit; that, in his day, the sky fell on the earth, and destroyed the race of men, &c. &c. When we remember that the waters of the sky did this in the days of Noah; that Noah was the first of the post diluvian race, and thus without father; that the rainbow is interestingly connected with his history; that he did take into the ark clean animals by sevens, part of which were offered in sacrifice: we begin to discover, that the Chinese account is nothing, more nor less, than a blotted copy of the truth. *See Stackhouse's History of the Bible.*

We gather from Moses that, between the creation and the deluge, there were ten generations of men, surpassing us greatly in longevity. It would be no tortured inference to suppose them vastly our superiors, both in strength and stature. This kind of men, the heathen, in ages past, were in the habit of calling *gods*, after their death. The Chinese account speaks of *ten dynasties of superior* beings, who ruled in their country a thousand years each, before the sky fell on the earth. It is not hard to see that this is only a defferent, and a singular manner of relating the same facts. But why did (and do now) many of the seemingly learned, choose to suppose that each father ended his race before the son began to live? It was for the purpose of stretching out the time, between the deluge and the creation, to ten thousand years. Moses informs us that each of these ten generations did extend near a thousand years; but he lets us know that a son and his father, walked much of their earthly race together. The journey of each was long; but it was a simultaneous travel. For the purpose (if possible) of extending the earth's chronology beyond the dates of Revelation, multitudes have taken partial extracts from *hearsay* records; and then, to prevent these fragments from agreeing with, or upholding the history they hate, have twisted them with labour and ingenuity; failing even then, to construct a passable cavil against the truth! What is the reason of this strange hungering and thirsting after mean falsehood, rather than the wonders of glorious truth? It is because men love darkness rather than light. Those who had cast away all reverence for Holy writ, as soon as some one said in their hearing that the Chinese Record contradicted Moses, never seemed to inquire further. They asked not after any additional account; or if they were shown that all these heathen traditions were simply the truth, preserved in a dress more or less awkward, they were silent; but they did not return to the place where they once stood. They continued scoffers at Christianity.

The author has been in the habit of conversing with unbelievers whenever he could obtain the privilege, during the last eighteen years. Having once been of their number he has since felt for them a kindly solicitude (as he hopes,) moving him, at a prudent opportunity, to speak of heavenly things, although, at times, even at the risk of their displeasure. He has found that certain items of history or tradition. such as might seem to militate against Holy Writ, they receive readily, and remember long. Out of the ten thousand facts of a different description, they treasure none. They seem either not to hear, or they understand slowly, or forget very soon.

MEN HAVE LOVED DARKNESS RATHER THAN LIGHT.—*Case*, 2.

Several physicians of Virginia declared to each other that the Bible could not be true, because the doctrine of the resurrection was taught there, and this they deemed impossible. They mentioned the case of a man whose body was carried in fragments to different parts of the earth, and asked, with exulting laughter, how he was to recover his body after it had been dissolved, mingled with earth, grown again into vegetables, then again forming a

part of other animals and other bodies, age after age ? Hundreds and thousands make this the strongest prop of their system of unbelief, but physicians are mentioned here because they are familiar with facts which would utterly forbid any one being influenced a moment by such reasoning, unless he had a strong appetite for falsehood, and a full disrelish for the truth. That men of science have trusted in the hope that the resurrection could not take place, because part of the same body may have belonged to different men and different animals, exhibits so *glaringly* and undeniably the love for darkness, that we must take some time and some space to review the fabric of their confidence. We must encounter some toil, and exercise some patience, to make that perfectly plain to the youthful, or the unlettered, which is so readily understood by the anatomist. We must and will expose, if we can, that which has led the scientific to propose a difficulty in the doctrine of the resurrection. Let enlightened readers then bear with us, whilst we explain things well known to them, for the sake of the uncultivated. The inferences will be of equal importance to all. The application is profitable to each one of us.

Let the following facts be noted and impressed on the memory:

First fact,—God tells the righteous that their bodies, although made out of the materials belonging to their present frames of earth, will shine and be very splendid! (*See* xv. Chapter 1 Cor.) God can make very durable, and very glorious things out of materials the very opposite of firmness, or of brilliancy. He has done this. Of all the substances with which we are acquainted, we esteem *diamond* the hardest, and most glittering. Charcoal is as black and as crumbling, as any other body known to us; yet, these two bodies are the *same!* The learned know, the ploughboy does not, that the difference between charcoal and diamond is that the Creator has ordered a *different arrangement of particles*! The same materials are differently placed, that is all. If any are wishing for a body more beautiful than they now have, they may be assured that God can, if he chooses, take a part of our present fragile, corruptible forms of clay, and make out of it something exceedingly glorious. "It is sown in dishonour, it is raised in glory." Out of a certain spot of earth a flower arose, which waved in splendour; the soil from which it grew was very black.

Second fact,—God has not told us how much of our present body goes into the composition of the new, on the morning of the resurrection.

The figure used as an illustration by the inspired writer, to make his instructions plain on this subject, is the grain which is sown in the earth, decays and out of which springs the new grain. It is perhaps a twentieth, or thirtieth part of a grain of wheat, which springs up and forms a part of the new grain; the rest rots and stays in the ground. It is not needed in the new body which God gives the wheat, and is now called forth again Whether it will be a tenth, a twentieth, or an hundredth part of our present body, which is to enter into the formation of the new, God has not chosen to tell us, and we need not care, for the work will be well done, and we shall know enough after a time.

Third fact,—The man who has lived here seventy years, has had very many bodies: perhaps less, perhaps more than seventy. God has not condescended to tell us out of which of these bodies he will take the new, or whether a portion of each will be used.

Here let the young reader be very careful to note and remember, the body he has now is not the same body he had last year. Our bodies change continually, The man who is kept from food, in any way, no longer than one week, finds, at the end of that time, he has not as much body by many pounds, as he had seven days before. In this way, how fast the body wastes, is not yet accurately agreed on. Our food is only supplying this continued waste. The bones change also, but not so fast as the softer parts of our frames. How the body can waste, and be again renewed, is singular and interesting; but not easily understood without close thinking. It will be worth while to take some pains, and drop anatomical style, or physiological style, and speak in a way to be understood by all. The young reader may be led to admire the wonderful works of God, whilst preparing to comprehend a fact connected with his own resurrection. Every little boy knows what a vein is. He is also capable of understanding what is meant by a vein forking, or branching again, until it becomes exceedingly small, like those he has seen running over the eye when it is inflamed. Then again, he can fancy that if one of these small veins shall divide into a thousand branches, in running a short distance, they must become so small that they cannot be seen by the eye alone, And if thousands of these branch a thousand times, they will lay over each other finer and more plentifully than the hair of the head. These small veins physicians call, *vessels, blood vessels.* Running through, and along with these, are other vessels, as small and as numerous, that are not called blood vessels. If we place a small pebble in a leathern tube, and contract our fingers behind the pebble, we may push it from one end of the tube to the other. In this way, and through these countless millions of vessels, our food is conducted to every part of the body where it is needed. We call that which is so much smaller than a dust of flour that we cannot see it, *a particle,* When any of the body, which we now have, shall have remained long enough where it is, so as to become too old, and need changing, it is taken up by particles into these hair-like vessels; the vessel contracts behind the particle and pushes it on to the skin, and much of the body is lost in one day by what is called *insensible perspiration.* Others of these vessels load in a different direction, and taking up particle after particle of the old body, it is thrown upon the bowels, and so passes off. But where these particles are taken from there is left a vacancy of course, and if not supplied, the man is said to be falling away, or declining in flesh. Our food, day after day, is taken into the stomach, there prepared, taken up in particles by these small vessels, conducted to every part of the body and deposited in these vacancies! Thus we think that any one can understand the necessity of daily food, and the wonderful process by which our sinking flesh is constantly sustained. But the inquiring mind sometimes demands, "If my body is thus totally changed, and so often, how is it that I look as I formerly did, or retain my shape in any way ?" Answer.—This you shall understand if you are willing to think industriously. Take a plate and cover it over with apples. On the top of this first layer of apples place a second, and on these a third, and so continne; after a time you will have a pyramid, and one to crown the top alone. Then suppose one man approaches the plate, takes up an apple and throws it to a distance. Another man by, immediately drops another apple as large into its place, your pyramid is still there and retains its shape. The first man takes up apple after apple in swift succession, casting them to a distance, whilst the second man drops an apple into each vacuum as fast as they are made; your plate of apples may be changed a thousand times, and the pyramid is still there in full shape. Thus your body is changed and renewed by particles. The shape remains, although there is nothing about you (soul excepted) which was there in former years. It is a man's immortal part which constitutes his real identity. Blessed be God, the soul does not waste, and glory to his name, the body does; thus leading us to remember our dependance on our heavenly Father.

Fourth fact.—We never had a body, a part of which did not come from every corner in the world. The rice of which that man is partaking grew in Georgia or the East Indies. That waterfowl once swam on the surface of a northern lake. That sugar came from Jamaica, and that fish once floated on the Newfoundl nd surges. Young reader, do you expect to live a few months longer ? If you do, you must have a new body, and where is it to come from ? It is probable that you will eat bread; but the wheat from which this is to be made is now growing in your father's field, or in that of a neighbour. How is this growth of this wheat to be continued ? Plants are sustained and nourished much from the air that floats past them; it enters into the pores, the leaves drink it up, and it forms a part of their substance. But the air of the earth is always changing and streaming in torrents from one part of the earth to the other. This incessant motion is necessary to preserve its purity. The air which is to help to sustain that again on which you are to feed is not *near* it now; it is on the other side of the earth! Vegetation is fed by the showers of heaven. Water forms a part of the wheat, an indispensable portion. But that water is not over the field now. The clouds come from a distance. The process of evaporation will proceed on the surface of distant oceans, if the atmosphere is made heavy with the showers that nourish that which is to nourish you. You never partook of any food part of which had not been collected from distant lands and oceans all over the earth!

Application.—Here is a man who is acquainted with all these facts. He knows that the body he is to have, if he lives, is now diffused and commingled through all the elements of earth, air, and water; but his belief is, that when he dies, if his body should go back into these elements, and be scattered abroad once more, God cannot collect it again!

Well might heaven mourn, earth be astonished, and hell rejoice. I never could have believed this if I had not seen and heard it. That scientific man is fully aware that for the twentieth time he has had a body gathered from the corners of the world; but his prop for eternity is, that God cannot do this once more on the morning of the resurrection! The fabric of his everlasting expectations rests on the creed, or the hope, that the Creator, who has given this other man fifty new bodies, will fail in the fifty-first, effort, should he endeavour out of all these bodies to gather one new frame!

If this system, or religious creed, is not the result of man's disrelish for truth, and his love for darkness, then is there no such thing as cause and result. My dear friend, I do not envy you your tower of refuge. Be not angry with me if I prefer the *Rock of ages* for my security when the world reels.

BOMBAY—LOCAL.

MISSION BUNGALOW AT MAHABULESHWAR.

J. P. Willoughby, Esq., for long chief secretary to the government of Bombay, and late member of council at that presidency and now in England, has just made a very liberal gift to the Protestant Missionaries of the West of India, by bestowing on them his ground and house, with all its furniture, at the convalescent station of Mahabuleshwar on the Western Ghats, about 100 miles from Bombay. Writing to his law agent about the disposal of this property, he says, "I wish to bestow it on the missionaries, with the first use of it to Dr. Wilson and his associates. They are often put to large expense in providing (houses on the hills) for such missionaries (when there as invalids), and may thus be saved expense. By letting the bungalow, when not wanted, to miscellaneous folks and to missionaries at a very moderate rent the house can be kept in good repair. I do not of course require any legal deeds, or anything more than an understanding between Dr. Wilson and myself that the house as it stands, and the large piece of grouud attached to it (thirty-five acres in extent), and held under a peppercorn rent, by *sannad,* from the late Raja of Satara, is transferred to him for the above objects and purposes." The legal transference here referred to has been duly effected. Dr. Wilson, after expressing his gratitude, and that of all the missionaries whom he had been able to consult, for the generous and disinterested gift, thus writes to Mr. Willoughby's attorney: "I am willing to accept the confidential trust which Mr. Willoughby proposes, on the terms stated by himself in the extract of the letter with which you have furnished me, and to do my best with it for the accomplishment of the objects which he has in view. I shall by and by put the bungalow in charge of a native convert, who may teach a school in the village, managing the garden work, &c. by an assistant when he is absent during the day. This will make the establishment a centre of light on the summit of the mountains, without materially increasing the expense of upholding it" The property here referred to, Dr. W. states, is perhaps the most valuable allotment on the Mahabuleshwar hills, as held *in perpetua* by a mere nominal acknowledgment of sovereignty, now in the hands of the British Government, as the successor of the late Raja of Satara. It is the largest individual contribution to the missionary cause made in the West of India since the noble gift for the formation of the Nagpur Mission. Considering the source from which it comes, it is no inconsiderable testimony to the estimate formed in high quarters of the practical results of the missionary enterprise in India.—*Home and Foreign Record of the Free Church of Scotland*

EUROPEAN EXTRACTS.

THE JUDGMENT ON Dr. NEWMAN.

(From the Times.)

The Court of Queen's Bench has just discharged one of the most delicate and difficult duties which can be imposed upon Judges such as we are accustomed to see in England. The apportionment of a sentence is at all times a matter of great difficulty, turning, as it frequently does, and must do, upon considerations which cannot be submitted to the jury, and which it is much easier to act on than to avow. But in the instance of the memorable trial just brought to a close, this difficulty was aggravated to no ordinary degree by peculiar and unprecedented circumstances. It was impossible to forget the past and present position of the two remarkable men brought in this instance into such violent collision with each other. The rival Churches of England and of Rome might claim an interest in each, and assuredly could not v ew the fate of either with indifference. The most unfriendly criticism, the most uncandid surmises, the most hostile interpretations were sure to wait on any judgment of the Court on this exciting subject, however nicely balanced and impartially considered. Next to the difficulty arising from the peculiar and prominent characteristics of these two remarkable men came another difficulty, arising from the peculiar facts of the case. It was no light matter for any men, how skilful and learned soever they might be, to weigh exactly the amount of credit due to so many witnesses and to apportion the exact measure of belief to each. Superadded to these difficulties was the peculiar course matters took at the trial, and the conduct of the Chief Justice in not, as it appears to us, sufficiently guarding against the public wish to make this investigation a mere vehicle for party and polemical recrimination—conduct which rendered the adoption of a milder view by the Court open to the charge of vacillation and inconsistency. Superadded again to all these difficulties was that occasioned by the very peculiar and very just provisions of the act of Parliament, which obliged the Judges to look for themselves into the plea of justification and the evi-

dence adduced to support it. Without the power of cross-examination of witnesses, without the assistance of ocular inspection of their demeanour while giving evidence, the Court was called upon to form an opinion on the case as independent and as perfectly their own as that of the jury themselves. These various and conflicting duties the Court of Queen's Bench has discharged in a manner fairly entitling it, on the whole, to the commendations and respect of the impartial and right judging public of this country. Dr. Newman has received the very lenient sentence of a fine of one hundred pounds, and the nominal addition of imprisonment. According to the invariable practice of the Court in such instances, the task of pronouncing sentence devolved on the senior puisne judge, and he executed it with a grave and severe dignity well worthy of the occasion, and only likely to meet with unfriendly criticism because it rises above the ordinary tone of party discussion. Believing, as we do, that the sentence was quite as severe as the case warranted, and that nothing was more to be guarded against than the appearance of persecution, we see no impropriety in either the gravity of the remarks or the lenity of the sentence. Lord Campbell acted both kindly and discreetly in dissuading Dr. Newman from making observations to the Court which could not alleviate the sentence about to be delivered, and might easily have rendered that sentence inappropriate, and forced a severer vindication of the majesty of the law. He could hardly have said more for himself or his motives than the Court was ready to admit to him. Of the propriety of publishing the libel, and of the truth or falsehood of its allegation, Dr. Newman himself could not be allowed to judge, but the Court very fairly and justly conceded to him all that he had a right to claim from them—namely, that he believed in the truth of his own statements; that he was incapable of making statements reflecting on the character of any man without believing them to be true; and that he was actuated in what he did by no malicious or vindictive consideration, but solely by zeal for the church among whose votaries he had unhappily enrolled himself.

WEEKLY EPITOME OF NEWS.

FRIDAY,—MARCH 11.

—— The *Acbar* with the Mail, arrived yesterday at noon. She left Suez February 21. The *Queen* which left this February 13. reached Aden in time to send on her mails by the Calcutta steamer.——It appears by the Registrar's returns that Emigration from Great Britain through the whole of last year was at the rate of 1000 a day. The increase of the population fell short of that, it is said.——There arrived in the city of New York last year, 299,504 emigrants. The Germans and the Irish were about equal in number. To this are to be added the numbers that landed at other ports of the United States, and those that came by way of Canada.——We observe in the papers an account of a buried city lately discovered in Egypt, about 5 hours journey from Cairo, near the first cataract. One would need to go 100 miles an hour, to get near the first cataract, in five hours from Cairo. The following is the description :—" An Arab having observed what appeared to be the head of a sphynx appearing above the ground near this spot, drew the attention of a French gentleman to the circumstance, who commenced excavating, and laid open a long-buried street, which contained thirty-eight granite sarcophagi, each of which weighed about 68 tons, and which formerly held evidently the ashes of some sacred animals. The French gentleman has got a grant of the spot from the Egyptian Pasha, and has exhumed great quantities of curiosities, some of them ancient earthenware vesse's of a diminutive size. This street, when lit up at night, forms a magnificent sight. It is upwards of 1,600 yards in length. Many of the curiosities dug out have to be kept buried in sand to preserve them from perishing."

—— The Governor General returned to Calcutta on the 28th February, from Kyook Phyoo.

SATURDAY,—MARCH 12.

—— The *Telegraph* and *Courier* has a long and interesting article on the Native press of Bombay. The reckoning of the Parsee population at one lac is however, as we showed a week or two ago, a manifest error in the late census of Bombay. They cannot be much over 40,000. Well, it appears that there are no less than nine Guzarathi papers published here, chiefly for the sake of the Parsee community. One is a monthly, one a weekly, six are semi-weekly, and one a daily. Besides these, there are three Guzarathi monthly Magazines. The following is a notice of the daily paper :—" The *Summachar Durpun* daily newspaper, has its circulation chiefly confined to the Baniaus, or the mercantile portion of the native community. It dates its commencement from the year 1848. This paper gives miscellaneous intelligence. The commercial part of the Newspaper is most creditably got up. It seldom enters into discussion on any subject with any of its cotemporaries, so we should characterize this daily print as a quiet-going paper. There is, we are given to understand, a sufficient and an encouraging field for a good native daily paper to enter upon. Why don't the existing bi-weeklies try the experiment? The *Summachar Durpun* is upon the whole a very good paper and is much liked by the Banians.'

—— The affairs of Bahwulpoor have reached a crisis. Nawab Saadut Sar Khan has, without exchanging a single shot, resigned the throne to the legitimate son and heir Hajee Khan. " The late Nawab," says the *Lahore Chronicle* :—" Was conveyed as a prisoner, to the presence of his brother at Ahmedpoor, and it is possible he would have been put to death had it not been for the intercession of a widow of Bahawul Khan, who pointed out to Hajee Mahomed the enormity of murdering a scion, however unworthy, of his father's blood.

" And thus in the course of four short weeks, has the late prisoner in Islamghur, who in vain petitioned the British Government to obtain his release, and the means of subsistence, with permission to reside in their territories, obtained his liberty, overthrown his brother, and raised himself to the throne of his father, with the full consent of the peop e and the army. It hardly becomes a question whether he shall be recognized or not. His brother asked for aid, when he had proved himself incapable of helping himself; Hajee Mahomed has been guilty of no act of hostility, direct or indirect, towards the British Government. The Sind dak communication, which passes through three hundred miles of the Bahawulpoor territories, has travelled up and down unmolested, though on the very line of march of his troops; he has, moreover, declared himself ready and willing to abide by the treaties which bind him to the Indian rule, and there is no help for it but to recognize him as the 'de facto' Nawab, and place on his shoulders the mantle which the unworthy Sadiq has abandoned in such a recreant manner."

MONDAY,—MARCH 14.

The *Friend of India*, with reference to the probable results of the conquest of Burmah, says :—" Captain McLeod, who in 1837 was despatched to examine into the commercial capabilities of the most Northerly of the Shan States, found numerous China merchants settled in Kieng Iung, the frontier Shan Province, and we believe the only one of those states tributary to Pekin. These merchants carried on their traffic, like the nations of Central Asia, by Caravans, and expressed the greatest eagerness to open, what appeared to them likely to prove, a new and profitable trade. They desired, however, the presence of British merchants, to whom both they and the Shan Chiefs promised security for their persons, and protection from extortion. They dealt in silks, raw and manufactured, copper utensils, lace, tinsel, and fancy articles, which they bartered for such English goods as made their way upwards. The articles then and now in the greatest demand, were woollens, blue and red broad cloth, gold and silver thread, *opium*, the finer kinds of cambrics, muslins, Turkey red-prints, velvets of all descriptions, twists, and every species of Sheffield and Birmingham goods, especially showy arms. The Chinese towns of the frontier have neither guards nor barrier duties, and the hatred towards the outside barbarians so conspicuous in the Southern Provinces, and on the sea coast of China has never penetrated into the interior. It is impossible to exaggerate the advantages of the trade with these vast and well populated regions, a mere section of which forms one of the great outlets of Russian commerce, and whatever provisions the Treaty with Ava may contain, it must secure at least the advantage of uninterrupted traffic in this direction."

—— H. M. Steamer *Sphynx* has left Rangoon for England.——The *Mofussilite* says :—" We have much pleasure in recording an act of liberality on the part of the Maharajah of Gwalior, who on visiting the Jail at this station and ascertaining that several persons were imprisoned for small debts, which they could not pay, expressed a desire to release all those who were in confinement for debts under 100 Rs. by satisfying their detaining creditors. By this means 31 men were liberated. His Highness has also given a perpetual Scholarship to the College of 16 Rs. per mensem, and has subscribed liberally to the Orphan Institution, the New Missionary College and the Relief Society.

—— The *Lahore Chronicle* says :—" Dr. Martin Honigberger, formerly Physician to the native Court of Lahore, has returned to the capital of the Punjaub, after a prolonged absence in Europe, on his way to Kashmeer, where he intends to settle for a time at least—we have, indeed a very considerable accession of foreigners amongst us at the pesent moment. Besides Dr. Honigberger, there are Monsieur Svoboda, the talented artist, who has taken up his quarters at Shaleemar; Monsieur Marcadieu, the Geological Surveyor, who arrived some day last week, and two French gentlemen, Agents for Paris houses of business, who have come to the Punjaub, armed with considerable funds for the purchase of Kashmeer shawls. A rise in the market may be looked for."

—— The *Benares Recorder* say :—" A correspondent from Cawnpore gives us some particulars of the charges against the Officer, who is under arrest. It is stated that the Officer to punish his servant for some fault, put him down in a well for some time. Again that he had been in the habit of maltreating his servants in a most cruel manner, and that numerous complaints of different natures have been made against him. One of the servants also had had his arm broken. The correspondent expresses a hope that the trial of this Officer will be a warning to others, particularly so to the young Officers of the Army, to keep their temper within bounds and not to treat the natives of this country as brutes, but to bear with their infirmities, and should they be worthy of punishment, to send them to the proper authorities who will punish them as they deserve."

—— Connected with the Baptist churches of Bengal are 1,324 members, 116 were added the last year. Number of preachers 67, Schools 41.——The Ship *Edward* from America has arrived at Calcutta, with four Missionaries and their wives, and one unmarried female Missionary, for Burmah.—— In connection with the South Indian Missions of the Church Missionary Society there are 4,800 communicants, Baptized persons 20,944. The numbers have nearly doubled in seven years.

WEDNESDAY,—MARCH 16.

—— The American Railway Guide says that at the commencement of this year there were 13,291 miles of completed railroad in the United States, 12,928 miles in various stages of progress, and about 7,000 miles in the hands of the engineers, which will be built within the next three or four years; making a total of 33,155 miles which will soon traverse the country, and which at an average cost of $30,000 per each mile, (a well-ascertained average) will have consumed a capital amounting to $994,650,000, about two hundred millions sterling. The above statistics may be relied upon, being based on actual ascertainments. At the present moment the United States railroads are more than double, in extent, those of Great Britain. They equal, if we mistake not, the completed railroads of all the rest of the world. On the railroads in the State of New York, one passenger in every 60,000, was killed last year.

—— Sir Jamsetjee Jeejebhoy is said to have been suffering from a severe illness of late. His sons have just been presiding at the consecration of a new fire temple founded by him at Nowsaree, and have been summoned thence to attend Sir Jamsetjee. It is said that he is now convalescent.

—— The *Bombay Gazette* of yesterday gives an account of a disturbance that took place in a Portuguese chapel at Mahim on Sunday last, and which appears to have had its origin in a desire on the part of Bishop Hartman to possess himself of the church. We are told that a majority of those who worship there, are not favorable to his pretensions, and that they were publicly cursed by him, and a blessing pronounced on those who aided him in his project. A police force, with constable, were despatched from Bombay, and will probably remain there till after Easter. We understand that the Bishop has remained in the church until the present time; and that he considers his life in danger.

THURSDAY,—MARCH 17.

—— The American Missionaries at Loodiannh propose that the first Monday in May be observed as a day of fasting, with prayer for the conversion of the heathen of this and other countries; and invite other Missionaries in India to join them.

—— The *Achilles* is to leave this day for China, instead of the *Malta*.

—— A woman has been convicted at Calcutta of the crime of stealing a female child with the intention of selling her to a woman of the town. The *Citizen* remarks :—" The trial in the present instance disclosed one fact of startling import, as indicative of the debased state of morality among the lower orders of natives. The kidnapper offered the child for sale *as her own:* and the intending purchaser took the vendor and her live wares before the Police to get the bargain ratified—all parties being under the impression that this traffic in the human chattel would have been legal, provided it had been nothing more than a mother selling her own flesh and blood. There is in fact a good deal more actual slavery in British India than many Anglo-Saxon readers of Uncle Tom's Cabin would like to admit."

—— A Missionary in Borneo writes that 1,200 copies of the Dyake New Testament have been distributed in that island.

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on 28 February, 2020

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Bombay.

BIRTH.—At Malligaum, on the 8th March, the wife of lieutenant H W B Bell, Engineers, of a daughter.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Bombay.

ARRIVALS.—March 12th, steamer sir J R Carnac, G M Beyts, from Nowsaree yesterday. 13th, B S N Co.'s str. Dwarka, J Woolley, from Surat yesterday. ship Delgany, R Hogg, from Port Phillip 26th December. 14th, ship Punjaub, William H Palmer, from Calcutta February 10th, spoke the barque Ayrshire, from Port Phillip, 8th March, in Lat. 14.14 North.

DEPARTURES.—March 12th, ship Victoria, J Smith, to Singapore. ship Birmingham, J McKirdy, to Liverpool. ship St Abbs, J Willis, to China. barque Merlin, W Stewart, to Port Phillip. steamer Lowjee Family, H Simon, to Surat. 13th, ship Hamoody, Abdoola Husson, Nacoda, to Calicut. 14th, H C steam vessel Auckland, Gardner, to Aden and Suez. ship Sultany, W H Shire, to Calcutta. steamer Phlox, F M Ellis, to Surat. 15th, ship Quintin Leitch, L Potter, to Liverpool.

We have to announce the arrival and departure of the following passengers:—

Per B S N Company's steamer Dwark, from Surat:—W Frere, esq., C S; major Scobie, 29th N I; captain Wingate, Engineers; and 60 natives.

Per Delgany, from Port Phillip:—mr Wilson.

Per Punjaub, from Calcutta:—captain C T Trower, Bombay Fusiliers; mr G S Judge.

Per St Abbs, to China:—Captain and mrs Ashburner, family, and a servant; Lieutenant Lord, 13th regiment native infantry.

Per Merlin, to Port Phillip:—mr G Brington; mr G Mackenzie; mr G Lumsden; mr Jefferies; messrs Gilpin and Richard.

Per Lowjee Family, to Surat:—several natives.

Per Phlox, to Surat:—several natives.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 14th March, 1853.

Lieutenant W. T. Johnson is appointed Acting Second in Command of the Guzerat Irregular Horse, continuing for the present to perform the duty of the Adjutant

Lieutenant M. Battye, Assistant to the Resident at Baroda, received charge of the Residency from Mr. J. M. Davies, on the 1st instant.

Bombay Castle, 15th March 1853.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to confer on Meer Modood Bux, Resaldar of the Guzerat Irregular Horse, the honorary rank of Khan Bahadoor.

Bombay Castle, 16th March, 1853.

Sub-Assistant Surgeon Sedasheo Hemraz is appointed to the charge of the Civil Medical duties of the Kutch Political Agency.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
A. MALET, Chief Secretary.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.—REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 12th March, 1853.

Mr. George Coles, Collector of Ratnagherry, has been allowed to remain in his Districts on duty, until the end of the season.

Bombay Castle, 16th March 1853.

Lieutenant L. D. Dunsterville, 28th Regiment N. I, Deputy Collector of Hydrabad, has been allowed a further extension, to the end of May next, of the leave of absence granted to him on the 24th January last, with permission to proceed to Nassick and the Deccan.

Rao Bahadoor Rugonath Ramchunder has been appointed District Deputy Collector and Magistrate of Ahmedabad.

Nana Morojee has been appointed Deputy Collector and Magistrate of Poona, for the performance of duties at the Head Quarter Station.

Mr. William Raymer has been appointed Deputy Collector and Magistrate of Sholapoor, for the performance of duties at the Head Quarter Station.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
H. E. GOLDSMID, Secy. to Govt.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 11th March 1853.

Mr. J. W. Woodcock to be Acting Judge and Session Judge of Poona, for special duty. and Mr. R Keays to be Acting Judge and Session Judge of Ahmednuggur. On the completion of the duty assigned to Mr. Woodcock, that gentleman will resume his appointment at Ahmednuggur, and Mr. Keays will return to Poona.

Bombay Castle, 15th March 1853.

Mr. R. S. Bagshaw Assistant Judge and Session Judge of Ahmedabad, received charge, on the 7th instant, of the Adawlut at that station, from Mr. C. Walter, Acting 3rd Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Ahmedabad.

The leave of absence on private affairs, granted under date the 15th December last to Mr. W. Howard, Remembrancer for Legal Affairs, is extended to the 1st February.

Bombay Castle, 16th March 1853.

Under the provisions of Act IV. of 1851, Mr. J. E. Oliphant, 2nd Assistant to the Magistrate of Kaira, is vested with the full powers of a Magistrate in that Collectorate, with the exception of the powers to review and to flog.

The Honorable the Court of Directors have been pleased to grant to Rao Bahadoor Moro Trimbuck, late Principal Sudder Ameen of Poona, in addition to his Retiring Pension, a Special Pension of Rupees fifty per mensem, as a mark of their appreciation of his faithful service in an important judicial office.

The leave of absence, on Medical certificate, granted to Mr. R. H. Ryan, Assistant Judge and Session Judge of Surat, under under date the 16th ultimo, is extended to the 31st instant.

Mr. A. F. Bellasis to be Senior Assistant Judge and Session Judge of Surat for the detached Station of Broach, vice Mr. J. R. Morgan, proceeding on furlough to Europe.

Mr. H. Hebbert to act as Judge and Session Judge of Surat.

The following promotions and arrangements are made in the Subordinate Medical Department:—

Probationer John Winn, of the Civil Hospital, Poona, to be admitted as a 2nd Grade Apprentice and appointed to the Jail Hospital, Kurrachee, to fill a vacancy.

Probationer Ranjee Suckpall of the Guzerat Police Corps, to be admitted as a 2nd Grade Apprentice, and appointed to the same Corps.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 14th March 1853.

Assistant Surgeon Pelly, Civil Surgeon at Dhoolia, has been allowed leave of absence for three months from the 15th instant, to proceed to Supter Sing, for the benefit of his health.

Bombay Castle, 15th March 1853.

Lieutenant F. J Millar, 33rd Regiment Madras N. I., has been appointed to act as Post Master at Mhow, until further orders.

Mr O. W. Ketterer is permitted to resign the office of Acting Administrator General from the 31st instant.

Mr. J. Hore is appointed Administrator General, from the 1st proximo.

Mr. R. Parker, Post Master of Tanna, has been allowed leave of absence for one month from the 1st instant, for the benefit of his health.

Bombay Castle, 16th March 1853.

Mr. A. K. Corfield delivered over charge of the General Post Office to his Deputy, Mr. Blowers, on the 5th instant.

Probationers Gunness Sing of the Civil Hospital, Poona, and Oomrow Sing, of the Civil Hospital, Nassick, to be Second Grade Apprentices, and attached to those Hospitals.

The following Disposition List of Furloughs available is published for general information:—

Furloughs available on this date, 6. Admitted, Mr. J. R. Morgan.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
J. G. LUMSDEN, Secretary to Govt.

Military.

Bombay General Orders.

BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 5th March, 1853.

No. 148 of 1853.—The following Extract, paragraph No. 2, of a despatch from the honorable the court of directors, dated 12th January, No. 1 of 1853, is published for general information.

1st. Having authorized the grant of the official rank of lieutenant colonel to the judge advocate general at Madras, when of a junior grade in the army, we consent to a similiar distinction being granted to the judge advocate general at Bombay.

2nd. Under the above orders, the official rank of lieutenant colonel is granted to major Skinner, judge advocate general of the army.

No. 149 of 1853.—The honorable the court of directors have been pleased to admit Mrs. Mary West, widow of the late lieutenant G. W. West, of the 21st regiment native infantry, to the benefit of Lord Clive's Fund.

No. 150 of 1853.—The honorable the court of directors have been pleased to admit Mrs Lucy Sophia Salmon, widow of the late captain H. L. Salmon, of the invalid establishment, to the benefit of Lord Clive's Fund.

Bombay Castle, 8th March 1853.

No. 156 of 1853.—The following promotions are made:—

13th regiment native infantry.—Lieutenant F. J. Groube to be captain, and ensign R. G. H. Johnston to be lieutenant, in succession to Lavie, retired.—Date of rank, 2nd March 1853.

The undermentioned officer is ranked from the dates specified opposite his name, and posted to the 13th regiment native infantry, in succession to Johnstone, promoted:—

Claude Malet Ducat.—Rank as ensign in the regiment, 2nd March 1853,—army 12th December 1851.

Bombay Castle, 9th March 1853.

No. 157 of 1853.—The following Native promotion is made:—

Corps of Store Lascars.

1st Tindal Chimajee Sueerojee to be Syrang, vice Ellapah Pottunnah, No. 623, pensioned.—Date of rank, 1st January 1853.

No. 158 of 1853.—The following orders are confirmed:—

By captain E. McCulloch, dated Poona, the 19th December 1852, appointing lieutenant J. Laing to act as adjutant to the 27th regiment native infantry, during the absence of lieutenant Maclean on leave, or until further orders.

By brigadier N. Wilson, K. H., dated Shikarpoor, the 16th February 1853, appointing surgeon Bloxham, of the 2d grenadier regiment native infantry, to the medical charge of the civil jail at that station.

By brigadier Robertson, dated Kurrachee, the 8th Feb. 1853, directing assistant surgeon Carey, her majesty's 64th regiment, to continue in charge of such portion of the Indus detachment of invalids or men for free discharge as may be left behind on the sailing of the ship "Earl of Balcarras."

By lieutenant colonel Duff, dated Dowlah, the 16th February 1853, appointing lieutenant W. T. Bowen, to act as adjutant to the left wing of the 16th regiment native infantry, during its separation from head quarters, or until further orders.

No. 159 of 1853.—The following appointment is made: Captain H. J. Pelly, of the 8th regiment native infantry, to be brigade major on the establishment, in succession to Follett.—Date of appointment, 10th Mar. 1853.

No. 160 of 1853.—Assistant surgeon R. Millar is allowed a furlough to Europe for three years, on medical certificate.

Bombay Castle, 11th March 1853.

No. 166 of 1853.—Assistant surgeon Welsh is reattached to the Indian Navy, in view to his being appointed to the medical charge of the naval hospital at Aden.

No. 167 of 1853.—Brigadier A. Carnegy, C. B., of the 15th regiment Bengal native infantry, is allowed a furlough to Europe for three years on medical certificate. Bombay Castle, 12th March 1853.

No. 168 of 1853.—Drummer Jesse Drinkwater and private Alfred Farrell, of the 1st European regiment (fusiliers,) are allowed a free discharge from the honorable company's service at their own request, under the provisions of government general order No. 543 of the 23rd September last.

No. 169 of 1853.—Assistant surgeon Russell is allowed a furlough to Europe for three years, on medical certificate.

No. 170 of 1853.—Captain G. A. T. Hervey, of the Bengal invalid establishment, is allowed a furlough to Europe for three years, on medical certificate.

No. 171 of 1853.—Lieutenant E. P. Lloyd, of the 24th regiment Bengal native infantry, is allowed a furlough to Europe for three years, on medical certificate.

Bombay Castle, 14th March 1853.

No. 172 of 1853.—The undermentioned officer is ranked from the dates specified opposite his name, and posted to the 2nd regiment European light infantry, vice Berthon, deceased:—

Alfred Utterson, Rank as ensign in the regiment—6th March 1853; Army—12th December 1851.

By Order of the right hon'ble the governor in council,
By order of the right hon'ble the governor in council,
P. M. MELVILL, Lieut. Col., Secy. to Govt.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Bombay, 14th March 1853.

1. Unposted ensign F. C. Doune is attached to do duty with the 14th regiment native infantry at Kurrachee, and directed to join.

2. The right hon'ble the governor in council has been pleased to sanction the free discharge from the service of private James Craig, George Peacocke and Henry Turner, of the 2nd regiment European light infantry, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 543, dated the September last.

Head Quarters, Bombay, 15th March, 1853.

1. With a view to remove any misapprehension that may exist as to the application of article 64, sect. XVII. of Jameson's Code, the commander in chief is pleased to notify that, under a recent decision of Govt., it has been ruled that the provisions of the regulation in question have no reference to regimental duties merely, but are intended to apply exclusively to the cases of officers detached from their troops or companies on duties of a general nature; and his excellency, with the sanction of government, directs that the following rule be observed in future:—

Officers commanding corps or detachments, will direct officers commanding troops or companies, who may be detached with parties of their own corps on duties giving them no claim to troop or company command allowance, or to compensation, to make over charge of their troops or companies to the adjutant, or such other officer as may be selected for the duty. The absent officer shall be entitled to the command allowance, and be responsible for all expenses attendant on the charge of the troop or company.

The undermentioned officers are attached to do duty with the details of European and Native infantry, under orders to proceed to Mahableshwur, viz:—14 serjeants and 90 rank and file, (Europeans); 2 Native officers, 10 havildars and 90 rank and File, (Natives):—

Captain H. Richards, 3d Regt. N. I.
Lieut. E. J. Charter, H. M.'s 8th Regt. of Foot.
Ensign N. Kirkland, 29th Regt. N. I.

By order of His Excellency the commander in-chief,
(Signed) J. HALE, Lieut. colonel,
Depy. Adjt. Genl. of the army

INDIAN NAVAL ORDERS.

GENERAL ORDERS BY COMMODORE SIR H. J. LEEKE, R. N., K.H. COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF THE INDIAN NAVY.

Commodore's Office, Bombay, 14th March. 1853.

The acting chief engineer is forthwith to take every means that his department admits of for the immediate removal of the Boilers from the Ajdaha, so as to be in readiness to put her new ones on board.

He is with the engineer of that vessel to carefully inspect every part of her machinery and make a report to me of any defects, sending without loss of time a rough estimate of the expense that will be incurred in the necessary repairs.

(Signed) H. J. LEEKE, commodore,
Commander in chief of I. N.

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ASIATIC SOCIETY MUMBAI